COUNCILS -- BOARD OF ALDERMEN .- Bill were passed for trimming and graveling D treet north, between 12th and 18th and aalf streets west; to trim and gravel E street north, between 11th and 14th streets; to grade and gravel B street north, from 1st to 2d street

east, in the Fifth Ward.

Previous to the passage of these bills, Mr.

Smith objected to the passage of any bill for city improvements, until the Board could obtain from the Mayor a statement of the finan-

cial condition of the corporation.

Mr. Dove stated that there was a balance the credit of the Corporation in the Bank

to all intents and purposes bankrupt. He be-lieved the floating debt of the Corporation amounted to \$500,000.

Mr. Pearson said there was no necessity fo the passage of this bill (for trimming and graveling D. street) at this time, as by law the improvements could not be made at this seaso of the year

Mr. Bayly wished Mr. Smith to exhibit the

figures in proof of his statement of the bankruptcy of the Corporation. He scouted the
idea of bankruptcy.

Mr. Smith replied, that he believed the whole
amount of the indebtedness of the Corporation, exclusive of the funded debt, \$800,000 was \$500,000. He wished to know how the Corporation stood. There must be some reason for withholding a statement of the condi-tion of the finances. Why did not the Mayor

give a statement as requested?
[For the last two years the Mayor has neglected to furnish to Councils a statement of the finances of the Corporation, notwithstanding numerous resolutions calling upon him for the information, have passed the boards. Why does he not furnish it? Is there any thing rotten about this business? Should not wonder! It takes a great deal of money to support a crowd of idle, worthless vagabonds. No insinuation, gentlemen. Don't mean any thing of the kind. Don't you know the fict? In the lower board, Mr. Lloyd introduced a bill to reduce the salary of the Mayor to \$1,600 per year.

Laid on the table by a vote of 8 to 10.

PROGRESS OF OUTLAWRY, -On Tuesday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, two brothers, William and Patrick Farrell, bricklayers, and a companion named Kinsley, were returning from their work, on the Island, and called at tavern on Pennsylvania avenue, between 4 and a-half and sixth streets, to drink. After coming out they were assaulted by two persons one of whom was named George Williams originally from Baltimore. The event was the the Farrels successfully defended themselves from their assailants, but not before one of them was severely cut in the back by the bowie knife of Williams. The latter, however, was soon arrested, and having been brought

before Justice Donn, was committed to jail for further investigation. Farrell's wound is said It is but justice to state that the arrest of Williams was effected by a policeman and a citizen. The citizen, for nearly ten minutes, fended himself and prisoner against assaults and threats of the gang to rescue the latter; but he unflinchingly stood his ground until the arrival of the police. He was less successfull with another prisoner, of the same gang; he delivered him over to a person who was supposed to be a policeman, but was in fact one of the prisoner's confederates—another argument in favor of a uniformed police.—

Republican, over the signature of "Colorado,"

says: "In a fight Saturday night between the setts avenue, several persons were wounded and one man killed. For crime, generally, Washington stands in the foremost ranks of

This is refreshingly cool, considering the fact that nineteen-twentieths of the rowdyism here is the overflowing surplusage of the Godforsaken city of Baltimore.-Star.

God-forsaken! Come, come—take that back, if you please, Mr. Star. God-forsaken, in-No, no. There are many in Baltim and in Washington, too, who have forsaker God, and Christ, and pay that adoration to the nother of Christ, which is due to God alone. But God has not forsaken the city-no, nor will be, so long as there are found ten righteous persons, who worship him in spirit and in There is not a better governed city in the Union than the city of Baltimore at the present time, and the proof of this is, that the evil disposed and vicious are compelled to leave the city-because, they know, if they remain, they will receive the punishment they merit. Deeds of blood are not winked at in Baltimore. In short Baltimore is not Washington. There is as much difference between them as there is between a Swann and a Magruder!

REV. MASON NOBLE'S LECTURES.-The lecure of that gentleman, on Sabbath afternolast (the third of the course) the subject of which was "the nanger," was, as all of them have been, exceedingly interesting. Indeed, it is impossible to imagine any course of Lectures, upon any subject, more full of interest than hese, which relate to the birth, youth, manhood, death and resurrection of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, accompanied as they are by such vivid descriptions of the places themselves. where these events, (so important to the human race,) transpired. We would respectfully, though urgently, advise every man, woman and youth to attend them, for they will hear about events with which their own destiny is ntimately connected, so intimately, that their future peace, happiness, and usefulness depend upon the manner in which they improve ons taught in these discourse

The subject of his next Lecture will be, (to morrow afternoon, at half-past three,)-"The Childhood and youth of Christ," commencing rith his second appearance in the Temple The question ought not to be, "Who will go?" but "Who can stay away?"

William Farrell, who was stabbed in the back by Williams on Monday last, near the Vulcan House, died on Tuesday night last.

AMERICANS, ATTENTION : There will be a meeting of the friends of the American cause at Temperance Hall, on Thunsday night next. All who are friendly to the cause are invited to be present. A dised member of Congress will address the

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

To the Editor of the American:

Acquiescing, as I most cheerfully do, in the general result of the election of officers and managers of the Washington National Monument Society, held on the 22d instant, it is nevertheless due to the truth of history, that the assumptions of Messrs. Carberry and Brent, in their card, published on the morning of the election, in the Intelligencer, and the positions taken, pending the election, by those who centrolled the proceedings of the Society, should be noticed and refuted.

I may premise that it must now be obvious to

I may premise that it must now be obvious to the public, that the Board of Officers and Manager whose term ended on the 22d instant, neither took any steps nor entertained any desire to be reelected. There are nearly a thousand members of the Washington National Monument Society residing in this city, who are known to be "Ame cans," by party designation, any fifty of whose votes could easily have prevented the change which was made on Monday. I understand that less than thirty ballots were cast for the new

the late board was present at the Monument Rooms, on Monday last, (to wit: Gen. McCalla, and he attended simply to meet whatever enquiries might be made of him by members of the Society, touching the condition of the treasury of the So ciety. There was therefore neither any effort nor any wish on the part of the late American Board

control the election of the 22d instant. From the "card" of Messrs. Carberry and Bren it seems that these gentlemen, on the morning of the 22d instant, claimed to be officers of the Society, under an election held many years ago, and they protested against a triennial election bein held on the 22d instant. They assumed that th "regular triennial election" must be held on the 22d of February, 1859, and not in February 1858.

The same position was taken, it seems, by the 2d Vice President, (Dr. W. B. Magruder,) pending

the election. A resolution was then adopted by the Society, declaring (contrary to the fact,) that as the late Board had neglected to meet for six months, they had forfeited their offices; and therefore an election of officers for one year was held! This election for one year was predicated on the idea that the late Board were elected to hold their respective offices till 22d February, 1859.

All these assumptions and positions were erroneous, as a glance at the former proceedings of the

Society will show.

These positions, in fact, were taken for the pu pose of maintaining the original assumptions of the Board of 1849, (composed in part of the new Board,) and who were ousted by the election of 22d February, 1855. The Board which was then displaced, by the election of the "American" Board, strenuously maintained, in 1855, that the "regular triennial election" cou'd not be held that year, and that the election of 1855 was void. I

The simple truth is, that the opponents of the ate American Board, have, from first to last, taken positions on this question of the "triennial election," utterly inconsistent with the constitu-tional powers of the Society. Their various posi-made—and the causes which prevented the suctions, too, conflict, one with another. Let me ex-

Messrs. Carberry and Carroll say, in their card, of 22d instant, that the "regular triennial meeting cannot be constitutionally held till 22d February 1859," and that they are respectively officers of the Society, holding over.

The constitution, it is true, provided originally

for elections to be held on the 22d of February, 1835, and on the same day triennially thereafter.

If this provision were imperative, and if all elections must be held precisely three years spart, counting from that day, in order to be "constitutional," this assumption of Messrs. Carberry and record, of history, and are undeniable. Though Brent would be true. But it so happens that the Society at all its annual meetings (not the Board,) have unlimited control over the constitution, and may alter it, amend it, or, if it chooses, in its churacter as a Society, disregard it altogether. It is a continued assent. How stand the facts touching on any occasion, than were the "Americans" of the "regular" elections?

election (as there should have been) in 1838, nor in February, 1841. There was no election held motives are made known. 22d February, 1844, (as there should have been,) but an election was held on the 26th of April, 1845! Both the month and the year were thus wholly disregarded by these sticklers for "regular triennial elections." Well, counting trientially fro 1835, there should have been an election on the 22d of February, 1847, but none was held that year! These "regular election" advocates held no election from the 25th of April, 1845, (a wrong day and year,) to the 22d of February, 1849-the wrong year, according to their present notions of the constituion. And these very gentlemen

stitutionally (f) in 1849! Well, counting trienni-lly from 1835, according have been held on the 22d of February, in the years 1850 and 1853, whereas, in fact, these gentlemen, Messrs. Carberry and Brent, and their associates, have held no election at all since the 22d of February, 1849, until Monday last, a period of nine years! and they even protested against that election!! A nice set of men, truly, to assume now, after all these irregularities, to be the champions of "regular constitutional elections"!!

Mesers. Carberry and Brent, were elected unco

I now propose to dwell somewhat upon the elec tion of the 22d of February, 1849, when Messrs. Carberry, Brent & Co. were elected officers of the Society. That was not a regular triennial year, counting from 1835, according to the constitution. But unless the Society had a right to make that a constitutional election, there has been no regular constitutional election since 1835, for no election since that day has been neld on the right day and year, as prescribed by the constitutions. Is it not 22d of February, 1849, when Messri year, as prescribed by the constitution. Is it not very remarkable, that, fom 1835 to this day, there has been not one single election held by the Society, according to the provisions of the constitation! Yet such is the fact, as shown by the records of the Society.

ciety, being a voluntary association, with no restrictions upon its power under its constitution, or otherwise, is at all times, when in general annual meeting, omnipotent as to the management of its own affairs. And I assume, and mean to prove that such was the understanding of Masson. that such was the understanding of Messrs. Car- that the cost of the whol; work would be on berry, Brent, and their associates, in 1849, when they were elected. The year 1849 was not the dollars-leaving nearly seven hundred thousan regular triennial year," counting from 1835, un- more to be provided by the "people of the Unite der the provisions of the constitution. And yet States," after the expenditure of the two hundre Messrs. Carberry, Brent and Company entered thousand to be given by Co igress, added to the upon the records of the Society, at the time of that two hundred and thirty thousand previously raise election, in 1849, that the election then had was in and expended by the "old Board" during the

conformity with the constitution! Did these gentlemen put a falsehood upon the record / Certainly not. Then, if they did not port of the Committee of Congress, published a proclaim an untruth upon their records, their election of the National Intelligencer of February 28th, 1850 tion in February 1849 was a "constitutional elec-tion," not because 1849 was the end of a regular the fall of 1854, was certainly not encouraging nial term, counting from 1835, but because the Society, at any one of its regular annual meet- their recent efforts to obtain means had prove ings, had the unlimited power to change any of abortive," when they "were unable to device as

declaring it to be, it follows that 1852 and 1855 were the proper years for triennial elections. None was held in 1852, but in 1855—six years

None was held in 1852, but in 1855—six years from 1849—a "regular election" was held, which was clearly "constitutional."

And here I may add, that at a "regular annual meeting" of the Society, on the 22d of February, 1856, the proceedings of the election of 1855 were ratified and approved, and thus made doubly "constitutional." The minutes of the proceedings of the Society, held on the 22d day of February, 1856, ratifying what had been done in February 1855 have been torn out and abstracted by some svil-minded genius, but unfortunately for the objects and aims of this evil-doer, the same were duly published at large in the American Organ of March 3d, 1856!

March 3d, 1856!

The resolution adopted by the Society on Mon-day last, declaring that the late Board had vacated their offices by neglect to meet for six months last past, very materially aided the purposes of the new Board, which seems to have been, to persist in making blunders. An omission, through inadvertence on the part of the Secretary pro tem. to transcribe into the book of minutes, the proceed ings of the several meetings of the Board prior to that of the 20th instant, furnished an opportunity which was eagerly embraced, to assume that va-cancies existed in the late Board, which were the result of negligence to hold meetings of the

If this omission, however, of the Secretary pro tem. of the late Board, to transcribe the proceed-ings of meetings held since last May, and prior to the 20th instant, can in any way be made to benefit the present Board, or to result in advantage to the objects of the Society, the omission will no

be regretted by the members of the late Board.

And now, having sufficiently commented upon
the assumptions of Messrs. Carberry and Brent,
and upon the positions taken by the Second Vice
President, and approved by the Society on Monday last, I have simply to reaffirm the points I have made, to wit: first, that if the elections of 1849 and 1855 were not "constitutional," there has been no constitutional election held by the Society since the 22d day of February, 1835—but, second, I maintain that as the powers of the Society are original, and not derivative, its proceedings at any regular annual meeting are binding upon the Board of Officers and Managers of the

It results, therefore, in my judgment, that what ever irregularities may appear upon the face of the proceedings of the SOCIETY ITELE, when contrasted with the provisions of the constitution nominally so called, the acts of the Society, at it regular meetings, are binding, and supersede the nominal constitution, if in conflict therewith. The election, therefore, on the 22d instant, is a valid election, for one year, on the ground that the So-CIETY ITSELF, in its primary capacity, declared that it should be so. The blunders of Messrs. Carberry, Brent, Magruder and Company are thus had supposed that this oft-refuted assumption was cured or remedied by the legitimate act of the

> I now propose to add a few remarks touching the motives of the American party of Washing ton city, in obtaining control of the Monument i cess of the undertaking. It is due to the "Americans" of Washington that these points should no be fully explained, not because the pensioned jour nalists and hired scribblers of the late and presen administrations have expended their imp Billingsgate upon the American party here, but because there are thousands of honest men who have been made to believe, by the official publications of the Board which was superseded 1855, that the action of the American party, in ousting that Board, in February, 1855, was wanter

aimless, and even reckless.

The facts which I shall present are matters of candid men will appreciate, they are nevertheless facts, and they will not fail to vindicate the Ameri can party of Washington from all the imputations which have been east upon them. No men were voluntary association, and held together only by ever influenced by higher motives of patriotism, Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1855, of February, 1835. The next election was held Managers of the Monument. None but a partisan on the 24th of March, 1841! Thus there was no of the deepest malignity of feeling will ever again assail the motives of their action, when those

Before presenting in detail the especial facts here adverted to, it is proper to premise as follows: 1st. That the Washington National Monument Society was started in the year 1833, and that on the 22d of February, 1835 they had become duly

organized, and had commenced operations.
2d. That down to the fall of 1854, a period of twenty-one years, the Board had co lected and expended only two hundred and thirty thousand dollars upon the Monument, or less than eleven hundred dollars per year!

3d. That in the fall of 1854 the Board memori alized Congress for aid, and stated in their memorial as follows, viz :

"That in the year 1833 an association of in dividuals was formed in this city for the purpose of raising funds, by appeals to the patriotism o the people, for the erection of a monument in the national metropolis to the memory of the Father of his Country.

"That your memorialists and their predecessors, dividuals was for

"That your memorialists and their predecessors, elected managers of the Association, have gratuitously given their services, at great personal sacrifice, to the promotion of its objects; that they have been enabled to raise the proposed monument to the height of one hundred seventy feet; that three hundred and forty-seven feet remain yet to be erected; that the funds of the Association are entirely exhausted, and all recent efforts on the part of your memorialists to obtain means for compart of your memorialists to obtain means for com-

4th. That a Committee of Congress reported in favor of granting two hundred thousand dollars "towards the completion of the shaft," adding to their recommendation the following disclaimer, to wit:

million one hundred and twenty-two thousan

twenty-one years of their administration.

All these facts will be found set forth in the re whilst their appeal to Congress for aid, "after its regulations. The election of 1849 being thus plan more likely to succeed," might well have bee made "constitutional," by an act of the Society so interpreted by the people of the United States

Another word and I am done. The Anti-American party have now possession of all the books, papers and accounts of the late and former Boards which have escaped the secret violence of treachery. Investigations have heretofore been suggested-expositions have been threatened-dark and damning invendoes against the "American" Board have been advanced. Now then, let shape and form be given to whatever ac cusations our assailants may wish to investigate and let the investigation come. In behalf of my late associates of the "American" Board of Managers, I assume the responsibility of inviting-nay, more-challenging our assailants to make good the insinuations with which they have filled the

February 25, 1858. VESPASIAN ELLIS.

Later from Mexico. New ORLEANS, Feb. 25-(via Seaboard Line.)-The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz on the 25th, arrived here to-day. The general position of affairs have undergone but

little change since last advices. The provisional government is, however violently opposed. General M.jis has been committing terrible outrages on the people of Sierra.(?) Governor Banca had applied to the constitutional government for aid against him

It was reported that the States of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, and Puebla had sent eighty-five thousand (probably hundred) men and forty pieces of artillery against General Zuloaga.

The troubles in Campeachy were settled and the whole State of Yucatan was united against Zuloaga's government. Zuloaga had issued a decree making duties on goods imported via Vera Cruz and Tampico payable only in the capital.

From Kansas. St. Louis, Feb. 25 .- The Leavenworth Times says that the judges and clerks of the Shawnee

the poll of Shawnee was taken to Westport, and 300 names added thereto at that | lace. Latest from Utah. St. Louis, Feb. 25 .- Advices from Camp

Scott, January 5, say that the health of the troops was good; weather was remarkably The district court had indicted Young, Kim-

ball, and others for high treason.

LAW NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ATTEND THE Circuit and Criminal Courts of this District, and the Court of Claims, and will promptly perferm such professional duties as may be entrusted to his charge.

His office, at present, is at the southwest corner of Eleventh and "I" fronting New York avenue.

Au 14-tf V. ELLIS.

which the control for policies provided the profit of the Convention, or to have taken evidence in the profit of the convention, or to have taken evidence in the profit of the propertion to impose a constitution of the Lecompton Convention submitted their Constitution to popular approval or disapproval and the profit of th election have been arrested, and testify that

H. FROM BOYERON WINE,

Steers of the control of the

BROOKLYS ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION,
April, 1854.

After most careful examination of Mr. J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness, clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose merely optical impairment of the eyes are in want of such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fally qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients-with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction.

LOUIS BAUER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London, and of the Pathological Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopædic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Dail American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellia,

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Dail American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellia, (late editor:)

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by sundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less hesitation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these lens than any we had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without neaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Lens, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office."

LINCHBURG, Nov. 1, 1854.

From an examination of Mr. Tobins's Glasses, and from his observations and remarks, am convinced that he is a skilful optician.

J. J. Blackrond, M. D.

Nogrolk, Va., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great-difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystal-like, and comfort able to my eyes. I would commend him to those who, from age or other infirmity, require artificial aid in this way.

J. J. Siekkirs, M. D.

Sin: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, English, and the United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

Respectfully yours, Cras. Caldwall, Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky.

Mr. J. Tomas. Washington, Aug. 8, 1856.

WARHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1856.

Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and one for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr. Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used his for several months, and find them excellent.

EDWAD STURES.

Of Dopartment of State.

PETHERSURG, October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias, in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacles which I used, and found them of great assistance to my decaying vision; and my opinion of him is that he is skilful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefitted by such aid.